

Progressive Congress is First Need For Popular Rule

Trade unionists should be alert in this campaign for election of members of Congress because lawmaking is the most important branch of government.

The chief executive enforces the law and the judiciary interprets the law. Both are essential under our form of government, but lawmaking is the taproot of the system.

Kings were powerful because they controlled the purse and the sword—that is, they could levy taxes and declare war. The power to do these two things is the power to rule; the power to enforce one's will.

The struggle for popular government all through the ages has been a mass protest against the power of the few. It is the struggle for the power of the people.

Workers should recall this historic fact when they note how privilege seekers stily

attack Congress at every opportunity.

This element would weaken Congress and re-establish the kingly theory by enlarging the President's power through boards, bureaus and commissions. This is the worst of all. This element also defends the judiciary in every expansion of power over the people's direct representatives.

This struggle assumes many forms, but its essence is the same—weakness popular faith in the lawmaking branch and centralization of authority that is responsible to the few.

Opponents of the people must adopt crafty methods in these days. They dare not avow their hopes. They depend upon the flimsy support of the few who are not and publicly ignoring the importance of Congress while they secretly plot to control it.

Members of Congress elected this fall will take office in December, next year. This Congress will confront problems of far-reaching consequences.

The breakdown of party lines and popular awakening to changing social conditions should be taken advantage of by workers and other liberal-minded citizens to elect a progressive House and Senate.

The people should not be lulled into inactivity because the importance of the new Congress is referred to.

Victories by privilege are no-run and rule by the people calls for agitation and the widest discussion of platforms and candidates.

This element favors a policy of quietism. It is the policy of the few who are not and the widest discussion of platforms and candidates.

The immutable law of compensation applies to social progress as well as to other activities. Men receive only in proportion to their energy and intelligence in creating a public opinion on which social progress rests.

LABOR'S HIGH-WAGE THEORY FIRST MET USUAL RIDICULE

Washington, Oct. 6.—The approval of high wages, that is general in these days, is another endorsement of organized labor's position.

Labor was the first to declare for this theory, which was ignored until a Middle West manufacturer applied high wages as a part of his revolutionary program. The theory was hailed as a new discovery by those who overlooked unionism as a social factor.

There was a quarter of a century ago the American Federation of Labor exposed the folly of the theory. In 1905, it was declared:

"It is the height of economic unreason to curtail the consuming power of the masses as a means to industrial revival or prosperity."

At the time, the A. F. of L. emphasized this position when it declared:

"A reduction in wages compels retrenchment in the household economy of the workers affected. In other words, it curtails their consuming power, which necessarily results in a discharge from employment of those workers who were formerly employed in the production of the goods articles heretofore used and consumed. Thus follows reduction in the purchasing power in the first instance; and this process of wage reductions, and retrenchment in household economy, and more discharges from employment must bring in the second instance, misery and suffering, stagnation and industrial panic until the lowest ebb is reached and a new era of trial and error begins. We demand from our society a change in the direction of larger and larger wages as the result of our labor and our service to our country."

The above declarations sound commonplace in our day, but at the time they were ridiculed by economists, business men and other "leaders of public opinion" who opposed the social advance when first urged by organized labor and which is finally accepted after long agitation.

JUNK COMPANY "UNION" WHEN UNITY IS LACKED

New York, Oct. 6.—Hollywood motion picture producers have junked their "union" according to the Motion Picture Industry Association, affiliated to the A. F. of L. When the picture industry was organized, it was a trade union enthusiasm swept through the colony of actors and actresses. They called on Equity for protection. They were frightened and without their proposed wage cut. After banishing the actors and actresses, they organized a company "union" that was called the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Since the company "union" accomplished its purpose, it has been wrecked. It, just as Equity officials predicted.

AGE BARRIER RAISED ON MIDDLE-AGED MEN

Sacramento, Calif., Oct. 6.—A compilation of views on age limitation in employment, by Will J. French, director of the California Department of Industrial Relations, shows that there is a nationwide interest in the subject.

"Many letters have reached the department from men who have experienced discrimination, all urging public sentiment to be turned toward alleviating the situation," said Mr. French. "It has been pointed out that the average span of life is increasing while the bars to employment are being lowered. It is not a question of status to have men just over 35 or 40 years of age told their services are not desired."

5-DAY WEEK ASKED IN BUILDING TRADES

New York, Oct. 6.—The five-day, 40-hour week and a wage increase of 10 per cent is the program of 124,000 building trades workers in New York City. They are affiliated to the newly organized New York Building Trades Council, which includes all unionized workers in this industry in Greater New York.

INSTALL SIX-DAY WEEK

Houston, Texas, Oct. 6.—The Humble Oil Company has abandoned the seven-day week for field workers. The company has decided to install the six-day week and organized workers in this industry are urging the institution of this change.

Unionists admit that the long work week cannot be defended by the claim that greater production is necessary, as oil operators are inclined to lessen output and are being aided by various State officials.

ANOTHER "RED HERRING"

The profitable game of fooling the workers goes on apace.

The company "union" and employer stock ownership, welfare plans and a \$1,000 life insurance are now supplemented by another "red herring"—appointing a worker on corporation board of directors.

The United Brotherhood Rapid Transit Company of New York City has taken such action. The appointee is president of that company "union." He has served as a strikebreaker when the workers were organized and he is paid by the company for time lost in operating the fake "union."

Surface-thinking editors are jubilant. They assure us a new era is dawning. B. C. Forbes, well-known financial writer, is especially enthusiastic. He says the case must be taken to the public opinion on which social progress rests.

This writer must know how boards of directors operate, and that only skilled accountants can uncover "the innmost workings" of them.

These boards are elected by men who own controlling blocks of stock of the corporation. The average board of directors' meeting is a matter of form. It approves understandings that are quickly meeting in the corridors. If a board member objects too strenuously to these policies, he is replaced at the next stockholders' meeting.

This is a natural, as thinking man would expect that those who own corporations will place their interests in the hands of a few.

Placing a worker on a board of directors is stage scenery to fool the lambs. He is a "yes-yes" man.

It is significant that only anti-union employers favor this policy.

"REDS" ARE DEFENDED IN ATTACK ON MINERS

New York, Oct. 6.—The New Republic, which defends a liberal pose, rushes to the defense of Communists who recently failed to organize a dual union in Pittsburgh.

This "journal of opinion" paints a picture of the "reds" who were denied free speech when they would develop a "constructive" policy for the miners. The "reds" are named at the United Mine Workers.

The "reds" are "radicals" and the Communists whose one interest is revolution. They are not strike protesters. They were in league with the miners in the Pittsburgh district. They urged the miners to strike. They tried to develop this settlement through their three aside all other committees.

They issued a call to organize a dual union. They were not responsible for their revolutionary doings.

The Communists call themselves "progressive." They talk of "constructive" policies to serve the workers. This attracts the intelligence. They are not strike protesters. They are not strike protesters. They are not strike protesters.

The Communist call themselves "progressive." They talk of "constructive" policies to serve the workers. This attracts the intelligence. They are not strike protesters. They are not strike protesters. They are not strike protesters.

LEATHER WORKERS UNITE

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 6.—William R. French, director of the United Leather Workers' International Union, announced a membership increase of 10 per cent.

BUILDING RECORD MADE

Washington, Oct. 6.—Building construction during the first five months of September broke all records, according to the Census Bureau.

LABOR UNION HAS HISTORIC BACKGROUND

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—The labor injunction has an historic background that can be traced to the Roman Empire. It was the power of the few who were not and the widest discussion of platforms and candidates.

The "jurisdiction of the equity" is the power of the few who are not and the widest discussion of platforms and candidates.

The "jurisdiction of the equity" is the power of the few who are not and the widest discussion of platforms and candidates.

CARPENTERS' HOME DEDICATED IN SOUTH

Lakeland, Fla., Oct. 6.—The Brotherhood of Carpenters opened their general convention and dedicated Carpenters' Home in the presence of Federal and State officials and representatives of organized labor from every section of the country.

The home is one of the most extensive co-operative efforts yet attempted by organized labor and comprises hundreds of acres that surround a large building.

When President Hutchison of the Brotherhood called the convention to order more than 1,500 delegates and visitors crowded in the assembly hall.

Speakers at the opening session included Secretary of Labor, Wm. Green, President A. F. of L., C. Woodruff, Secretary International Union of Woodworkers, Amsterdam, Holland; Tom Moore, president Carpenters and Joiners, and Frank Duffy, general secretary Brotherhood of Carpenters.

The visitors included Congressman D. W. Davis, U. S. Senator W. J. McIlroy and W. J. Spencer, president and secretary A. F. of L.

John H. Hays, president A. F. of L., and the International League of Free Masons, were also present.

The Carpenters' Home is the latest addition to the Brotherhood's work. It has a continuous record of wage increases, shortening hours, improved work conditions and developing craft artistry.

JERE L. SULLIVAN DEAD; WAS VETERAN UNIONIST

Cincinnati, Oct. 6.—Jere L. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Bartender International Alliance of America, died in this city.

Sullivan was born in Massachusetts in 1863, and was a member of organized labor since 1882.

He was secretary-treasurer of the International Alliance of America, and has continuously held that position since 1902.

He was also secretary-treasurer of the International Union of Hotel and Bartender Workers, and was a member of the International Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers.

TEXTILE TARIFF FAIRS

New York, Oct. 6.—"The politician who claims the tariff is a protection for the workers is a liar."

He was well known by trade unionists throughout the United States and was prominent at A. F. of L. conventions.

His funeral was held in this city and was attended by a large number of trade unionists.

TEXTILE UNIONISTS REJECT ONE-HALF CUT

New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 6.—Striking textile workers rejected a 5 per cent wage reduction that was offered by mill owners.

The workers rejected the offer because it was less than 10 per cent.

If the strikers accepted the proposition, it would result in a general strike throughout the New England textile industry, as other mill managers would follow suit.

Textile unionists point out that the alleged compromise would result in a general strike throughout the New England textile industry, as other mill managers would follow suit.

STREETWORKERS GAIN

Austin, Tex., Oct. 6.—The street workers have secured by streetworkers' union.

PARTY HATES MENACE NATION

"FATHER OF COUNTRY" WARNS

In the closing years of his life, George Washington, "Father of His Country," issued this party warning to posterity.

Company "Union" Man On Board; Paternal Scheme Is Being Enlarged

New York, Oct. 6.—Patrick J. Connelly, president of the company "union" of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, has been placed on the board of directors of that corporation, and believers in sham cooperation between employers and management talk of "another advanced step."

The New York World disagrees with this theory and makes this editorial comment:

"Since 1919 Mr. Connelly has been head of the company 'union' known as the Brotherhood of Interborough Rapid Transit Company Employees, and in this position has gained more of a reputation as a 'company man' than as a labor leader."

The brotherhood is the only union which the Interborough management will recognize and permit to operate.

Federal Judge Aids Money-Mad "Reds"; Refused Legal Rights to Coal Miners

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 6.—A decision by Federal Judge Schoonmaker may permit Communists to escape giving an accounting of several hundred thousand dollars they collected for miners' relief.

The government inspectors charge went into "red" pockets. The money was raised by the Postal officials attempted to secure an accounting from the Communist promoters, but the latter appealed to Judge Schoonmaker.

When that court convenes, the "reds" and their books will be in new postures.

Judge Schoonmaker issued an injunction several months ago which made it possible for one and their families. Under the law an evicted striking miners must furnish these bonds, but the upright judge commanded that this lawful practice cease.

More consideration than workers who were strictly within their legal rights.

WOODEN POSTAL CARDS SHOULD BE OUTLAWED

Washington, Oct. 6.—The next Congress will be urged to pass the steel-mail bill that would safeguard 20,000 government traveling employees.

The legislation is urged by the Railway Mail Association and is opposed, as usual, by rail managers.

Senator Kelly introduced the bill in the House and similar legislation was introduced by Senator Dyer.

"The railroads," said Congressman Kelly, "to take it to the House, would cost of one steel car approximately \$100,000."

The Federal government for a railway mail car is a great deal of money. The railroads would have until 1931 to equip their lines.

Officers of the Railway Mail Association claim that the steel mail cars would be a waste of money. They claim that the steel mail cars would be a waste of money.

INJURIES TO PEOPLE REACH RECORD FIGURE

New York, Oct. 6.—To save \$6,000 annually, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the purpose of \$8,000 to be paid to the National Safety Council.

According to the National Safety Council, the cost of the National Safety Council is \$6,000.

WATERWAYS HARM RALLIES

New York, Oct. 6.—Inland waterway men are protesting against the proposed bill of the House.

R. B. White, president of the Central Waterway Association, is in New York to lobby for the bill.

TO UNITE TRIMBER WORKERS

LA GRANGE, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The Oregon Federation of Labor convention is in session at La Grange, N. Y.

The convention is the largest ever held in the history of the Federation of Labor.

AUTO ACCIDENTS GROW

WIN 40-HOUR WEEK